

S T A

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour.
Those seditions, that seemed moderate before, became
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,
stark staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbutnot.*
STARKLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guilded labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare.*
STARLESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT. *n. s.* [from *star* and *light*.] Luitre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* then. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*
STARLIKE. *adj.* [from *star* and *like*.]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nightshade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,
and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*
like and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
STARLING. *n. s.* [from *stearling*, Saxon.] A small singing bird.
I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*
STARPAVED. *adj.* [from *star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpaved*. *Milton.*
STARPROOF. *adj.* [from *star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*
STAR-READ. *n. s.* [from *star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;
astronomy. *Spenser.*
STARRED. *adj.* [from *star*.]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Star'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Held out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *star'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*
His sceptre *star'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*
STARRY. *adj.* [from *star*.]
1. Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*
STARRING. *adj.* [from *starry*, Latin; from *star*.] Shining with
stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*
STARSHOT. *n. s.* [from *star* and *shot*.] An emission from a star.
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called
a *starshot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling
star. *Boyle.*
To **START.** *v. n.* [from *starten*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the
animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that
kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition,
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would
be suddenly to start, he *starteth* for the *starting* is an
erection of the heart to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *start*ed back;
It *start*ed back. *Shakespeare.*
I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Tragar.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *start*s at sin. *Dryden.*
He *start*s at every new appearance, and is always waking and
solicitous for fear of a surprise. *Collier on Covetousness.*
2. To rise suddenly.
Charm'd by these strings, trees *start*ing from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Roscommar.*
They *start*ing up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,
though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own
accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmoors and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zollus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their drowsy heads. *Chaucer.*
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *start*ing serpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To shrink; to winch.
What trick, what *start*ing hole, can't thou find out to hide
these from this open shame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*s,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, when-
ever any of them *start* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Crashaw.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, un-
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,
as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyl.*
Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Alham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Danham.*
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To set out on any pursuit.
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themselves weary, set up
their rest upon the very spot where they *start*ed. *L'Estrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased
with the other. *Collier.*
To **START.** *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *start*ed ye. *L'Estr.*
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.
The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*
I *start*ed from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chaf'd from slow'r to slow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-
duce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
It was undevotedly done, when I was enforcing a wretched
design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Spenser.*
Insignificant evils may be *start*ed against every thing that is
not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the
people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison's Traveller.*
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can
start. *Temple.*
5. To put suddenly out of place.
Once, by a tall in wrestling, *start*ed the end of the clavicle
from the sternon. *Boyle's Natural History.*

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START. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the
frame from fear or alarm.
These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire, *Shakespeare.*
Authoriz'd by her grandam.
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.
Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Bale inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*
Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*
Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato.*
We were well enough pleas'd with this *start* of thought. *Add.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*
Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtsy but sudden *starts*;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnson.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but
all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of
passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
5. A quick spring or motion.
In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the
sound; and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is
the sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots
into it. *Grew's Cuscul. Sac.*
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of
first performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. To get the *start*. To begin before another; to obtain ad-
vantage over another.
Get the *start* of the majestic world. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæs.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-
der pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common
law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu*
quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Doubtless some other heart
Will get the *start*;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had got so much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand.
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of
her. *Hudibras.*
The reason why the mathematics and mechanick arts have
so much got the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by
that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works
of nature than the new stile. *Addison.*
STARTER. *n. s.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his
purpose.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*
STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with
frequent intermission.
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*
To **STARTLE.** *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.
The *startling* feed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pomel cast the knight. *Dryden.*
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison's Cato.*
To **STARTLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his

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known affections to the king's service, from which it was not
possible to remove or *start* him. *Carendon.*
Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and
would not have attained his end by any gross act of wicked-
ness. *Carendon.*
Such whisp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle*
us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers
seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical:
some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced
boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Asterbury.*
Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waxing air. *Thomson.*
STARTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-
den impression of terror.
After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well
pleased at the accident. *Spenser.*
STARTUP. *n. s.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into
notice.
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*
To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [from *stearvan*, Saxon; *starven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.
To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*. *Pain's.*
2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause,
of less properly.
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with
hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which
to chuse. *Locke.*
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and deli-
rious. *Arbutnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To suffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be destroyed with cold.
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to
these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of
sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To **STARVE.** *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his cousin king,
That with'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand,
they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*
2. To subdue by famine.
Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*
Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their con-
vey of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have
lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to re-
ceive. *Locke.*
STARVELING. *n. s.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak
for want of nourishment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare's*
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Danham.*
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*
The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Philos.*
Pope